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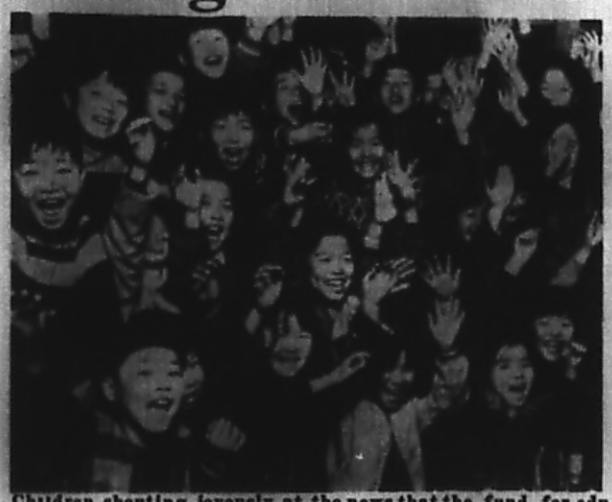
DPRK Sends Some 550,000 Pounds to Koreans in Japan for Aiding Education

PYONGYANG, March 15 (KCNA)–Some 558,470,000 yen (550,000 pounds) was recently sent to the Central Educational Association of Koreans in Japan from the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society which was entrusted with the vast sum of money by the Overseas Compatriots' Relief Committee. The money was sent as educational aid and scholarships in order to promote the national and democratic education of Korean children in Japan. The amount of educational aid and scholarships sent so far on ten occasions totals some 2,101 million 880,000 yen.

All the Korean citizens in Japan, hearing the news, are now expressing their profound gratitude for the continued warm care for them extended by the fatherland. They are immesurably overjoyed at having such a lovely fatherland.

The Government of the DPRK has always expressed the deepest concern over the Korean citizens in Japan, and given them material assistance continuously in order to protect their democratic and national rights. In 1959, before them was opened the road for repatriation to and a new happy life in the fatherland, thanks to the sincere efforts of the Government of the Republic.



Children shouting joyously at the news that the fund for educational aid has been sent to them from the fatherland.

The Korean citizens in Japan, encouraged by the warm hand extended by the fatherland, renewed their determination to carry out faithfully their national tasks.

Chairman Han Duk Su Thanks DPRK Gov't for its Continued Warm Care

Referring to educational assistance and scholarships sent by the fatherland, Han Duk Su, Chairman of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan said that the Korean compatriots in Japan did not know how to thank the fatherland for its continued care for them.

The compatriots in Japan, he continued, who had been forced to receive the humiliating education under Japanese imperialism are now immensely happy that their children can now receive national education thanks to the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic, headed by Premier Kim Il Sung.

He said:

"The General Association, encouraged by the continued care extended by the fatherland, will redouble its efforts to rally firmly all the compatriots in Japan around the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic, headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung, and win big results in its patriotic work."

President of Central Educational Ass'n.; We'll Repay Profound Care by Promoting Further National Education

Kim Sung Ryul, President of the Central Educational Association of Koreans in Japan declared that all the activists engaged in national education will make further efforts to repay the fatherland's warm care by further developing the democratic and national education of Koreans in Japan.

Premier Kim Il Sung Cables Algerian Prime Minister on Occasion of Ceasefire in Algeria

PYONGYANG, March 22(KCNA)–Premier Kim Il Sung sent today a telegram of greetings to Ben Youssef Ben Khedda, Prime Minister of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic, in connection with the realisation of ceasefire in Algeria thanks to the heroic struggle of the Algerian people.

The telegram reads:

Upon hearing the news that a ceasefire has been achieved in Algeria thanks to the heroic struggle of the Algerian people, I, on behalf of the Government of the DPRK and the Korean people and in my own name, extend warm greetings to Your Excellency, the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic and the Algerian people.

The realisation of ceasefire in Algeria is a historical victory won by the Algerian people in the protracted, arduous armed struggle against the French colonial yoke and for national independence and freedom and it is a serious blow to the imperialists led by U.S. imperialism.

The Korean people are firmly convinced that the Algerian people will win final victory by maintaining utmost vigilance against and smashing in every step the vicious machinations of the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists standing behind them and by continuing the staunch struggle for the complete independence of the country.

Assuring you that the Korean people will in the future, too, spare no active support and encouragement to the Algerian people who rose up in their righteous struggle, I wholeheartedly hope that the relations of friendship and cooperation already established between our two countries will be strengthened and developed all the more.

Telegrams Exchanged Between Korean and Tunisian Leaders in Honor of 6th Anniv. of Tunisian Independence

PYONGYANG, March 23 (KCNA)–On the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the independence of Tunisia, Premier Kim Il Sung exchanged telegrams with Habib Bourguiba, President of the Tunisian Republic.

FOLLOWS the telegram of greetings from Premier Kim Il Sung to President Habib Bourguiba:

On the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the independence of Tunisia, I extend, in the name of the Government of the DPRK, the Korean people and in my own name, warm greetings to Your Excellency President and the Tunisian people.

Firmly believing that the friendly relations between the peoples of our two countries will further develop in the future, I wish the Tunisian people and Your Excellency fresh success in thestruggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the territorial integrity and the consolidation of national independence.

THE telegram of greetings from President Habib Bourguiba to Premier Kim Il Sung reads:

I extend thanks to Your Excellency for your telegram of greetings sent on the occasion of the independence day of Tunisia to the Tunisian Government, and people and to me personally.

I most wholeheartedly wish Your Excellency happiness and the Korean people prosperity.

Developing National Education of Korean Children in Japan Thanks to Fatherland's Warm Care

Before the Liberation, the Korean citizens in Japan led a rightless and miserable life, like slaves, suppressed, discriminated against and maltreated by Japanese imperialism.

Then, they received in April 1957 for the first time in their life material benefits directly from the state in the form of educational aid and scholarships.

Using this fund as their main financial resources, the Korean citizens in Japan are now successfully giving democratic and national education to their children.

Therefore, it is no wonder that the Korean citizens in Japan are expressing their wholehearted gratitude to the beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung and the Government of the Republic for their deepest concern over them.

Since educational aid and scholarships were sent to Korean citizens in Japan by the Government of the Republic, the democratic and national education of their children has developed both qualitatively and quantitatively.

As of the end of 1949, some 50,000 students and pupils were studying in schools operated by Korean citizens in Japan. But the Japanese government, instigated by the U.S. imperialists, took a hostile attitude toward our education.

In September of 1949, it went so far as to dissolve unlawfully the League of Korean Citizens in Japan and, later in October, to forcibly close down schools, confiscating their property.

In 1952, the number of students and pupils dropped to 17,000 and schools were faced with financial difficulties.

In 1955 when the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan was inaugurated, the national and democratic education of Koreans in Japan entered a new stage of quantitative and qualtitative development.

In 1955, the schools numbered 220 and students totaled 23,400. However, most of the school buildings and their equipment were time-worn. The schools were still confronted by financial difficulties, owing to the difficult living conditions of compatriots.

Educational aid and scholarships from the Government of the Republic contributed greatly toward remarkably developing the democratic and national education. The number of students increased markedly: The students and puplis totaled some 40,000 as of April of 1961 as against 24,000 in April of 1957 (See table below)

Growth of number of students and pupils

Year	Number of schools	Number of students and pupils
1954.4	228	23,415
1957.4	210	24,500
1958.4	213	24,372
1959.4	260	30,644
1959.12	263	37,894
1960.4	356	46,294
1961.4	320	40,590
1962.4		50,000(Estimated)

In April of 1961, the number of students and pupils was 40,000 after some 10,000 were repatriated to the fatherland. In April of 1962, the number is expected to rise to 50,000.

Since the inauguration of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, and especially in 1957, patriotic education in school was further promoted. A movement to elevate academic achievements of students and pupils was launched on a large scale in all the schools.

As a result, in 1960, over half of the students and pupils became honor students. During the 1961 school year(April, 1961–March, 1962), over 70 per cent of the students and pupils are expected to be awarded honor prizes.

Thanks to the education aid fund from the Government of the Republic, the modern buildings of the "Korean University" were constructed in Tokyo in 1959 and almost all of the other school buildings were changed into modern and well-equipped schools.

In primary schools, parents of pupils were exempted from paying tuition-fees, and in middle and high schools, parents' burden of paying school expenses was substantially lightened.

To poor students are now given scholarships, with the result that there are no longer students who cannot go to school owing to poverty.

The national and democratic education by the Korean citizens in Japan, will be further developed, as a result of the fraternal aid from the Republic and the patriotic enthusiasm about education of our compatriots in Japan.

Discovery of Kyungrak Lauded By World

The great success made in the research into Kyungrak by Kim Bong Han, Doctor of Biology, and his collective has aroused utmost interest and broad reaction throughout the world.

The press all over the world is giving great significance to this tremendous event and medical world and public figures of all countries are sending congratulatory letters and telegrams to Doctor Kim Bong Hang in a steady stream.

Dr. Kim Bong Han, his "Kyungrak" research group who discovered a world-stirring theory on "Real Being of Kyungrak"

CHINA

Hsinhua News Agency reported on Feb. 2 that on the long research Doctor Kim Bong Han and his Kyungrak research collective of the Pyongyang Medical College have discovered the substance of Kyungrak and made clear the independent existence of Kyungrak system in human bodies, in addition to nerves, blood vessels and lymphatic vessels.

In his congratulatory message to Doctor Kim Bong Han, Chen Yi Wen, surgical teacher of the Second Military Medical College of the Chinese People's Army and surgeon of the hospital attached to the college said:

"This is a great discovery. It is the glory of the Korean medical world and the Korean people."

MONGOLIA

Baldan, head of the Biological Chair of the Ulanbator Rural Economy College, Mongolia, and other teachers of the chair sent a letter which reads in part:

"We can not but rejoice over the discovery of the Kyungrak system–the secret of acupuncture we Asian people have been practising from times of old."

ALBANIA

Medar Shtulla, director of the medical department of the Tirana University, Albania, said that they were rejoicing, as over their own, over the scientific success of world significance in the discovery of the substance of Kyungrak in the DPRK.

The fact that this is the success of our friends in the socialist commonwealth brings us broundless joy, and this is a new great victory of the socialist camp, stressed Medar Shtulla.

The teachers of the medical department of the Tirana University are reading in turn and studying the paper on the discovery by Doctor Kim Bong Han.

They will hold a scientific conference and publish articles on the discovery of Kyungrak by Doctor Kim Bong Han, added Bairam Preza.

POLAND

Polish paper "Jenik Ryudovi" dated March 3 carried an article captioned "Eastern Medicine" together with the photograph of Professor Kim Bong Han.

The article said:

In the past days, the eastern medicine was regarded as magic and the European medicine ignored as unscientific the eastern medicine with a history of thousands of years. But the expriences have proved the curing of diseases by acupuncture. The problem which had long been a subject of research in the East has been solved by Doctor Kim Bong Han.

Saying that the discovery of the new Kyungrak system in the human body which had been unknown has further enriched medical knowledge, it stressed that deep attention should be paid to the achievements of the Korean scholars and this would greatly help Polish scientists in their medical work.

JAPAN

"Akahata," organ of the Japanese Communist Party, carried on March 11 a detailed report about the scientific success of Doctor Kim Bong Han together with a photograph of the doctor and pictures showing the substance of Kyungrak. Recalling the fact that no one had clarified the scientific basis of acupuncture and cautery though the treatment of diseases by them has a long tradition in the East and their great effect has been widely known, the paper noted that Doctor Kim Bong Han, a biologist of the DPRK, and his research collective have for the first time unravelled the riddle of acupuncture and cautery puncture.

U.A.R.

On Feb. 22 "Le Journal d'Egyptien" of the U.A.R. reported about the discovery by Doctor Kim Bong Han under the heading "New great discovery in the sphere of medicine."

WEST GERMANY

West German paper "Bauern Ruf" showed admiration at the discovery by Doctor Kim Bong Han and pointed out that the discovery is a world-stirring event.

FRANCE

Reporting about the theory of Doctor Kim Bong Han on the substance of Kyungrak, AFP on Feb. 23 referred in detail to the structure, form and function of Kyungrak scientifically clarified by Professor Kim Bong Han and his Kyungrak research collective.

The French news agency stressed that the Pyongyang scientists' discovery of the new tubular system existing in the living body independent of the nervous, blood and lymphatic systems is on par with that of William Hervey, British discoverer of the blood in the 17th century.

U.S.A.

Doctor Kim Bong Han's discovery was also reported by UPI on Jan. 31.

Korean Citizens Abroad

Professor Kim Bong Han's success is bringing boundless joy and national pride to the Koreans abroad.

The Korean scientists in Japan held a meeting in Tokyo on Feb. 15 and extended fervent congratulations to the scientists in the homeland for their proud success for the whole world.

Addressing the meeting sponsored by the Korean Scientists' Association in Japan, Ryang Seung Ho, Chairman of the Association, stressed that the success was made possible thanks to the correct guidance of the Korean Workers' Party headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Pointing out that the success is greatly inspiring the Korean scientists in Japan, the reporter declared that the members of the association would make redoubled efforts in the future in scientific work with the pride of being scientists of the DPRK.

In a telegram of greetings to Doctor Kim Bong Han, Korean compatriots residing in Honolulu, Hawaii, pointed out that the discovery of the substance of Kyungrak is the good fortune of mankind and the glory of the nation and expressed joy over the great discovery.

Piles of letters of greetings and inquiry sent to Chosun Shinbo Sa

Korean and Soviet Leaders Exchange Cables of Greetings

—In Honor of 13th Anniv. of Signing of Korean-Soviet Accord on Economic and Cultural Cooperation—

The telegram of greetings from the Korean leaders to the Soviet leaders reads in part:

Dear Comrades!

On the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the singing of the Agreement on Economic and Cultural Cooperation between the DPRK and the U.S.S.R., we, in the name of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Government of the DPRK and all the Korean people, extend wholehearted, warm greetings to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidum of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet and the Government of the Soviet Union and to the fraternal Soviet people.

The Agreement on Economic and Cultural Cooperation concluded between Korea and the Soviet Union and the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance concluded in 1961 on the principle of proletarian internationalism, marked an epochal stage in the development of the friendly relations existing between the peoples of the two countries and are greatly contributing to our two peoples' cause of socialist and communist construction.

The fraternal Soviet people have always supported and encouraged the struggle of the Korean people who embarked upon the road of building a new society after liberation.

Today, the Korean people are making brilliant achievements in the devoted labour struggle for the concrete materialization of the programmatic tasks set by the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party.

The Korean people are greatly rejoicing over the enormous achievements the Soviet people are making in the struggle for implementing the programme of all-out communist construction adopted at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Dear Comrades!

We wholeheartedly wish you and the Soviet people new successes in the struggle for the full-scale communist construction in the Soviet Union and for world peace.

The telegram from the Soviet leaders to the leaders of our country reads in part:

Dear Comrades!

On the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the Agreement on Economic and Cultural Cooperation between the U.S.S.R. and the DPRK, we, in the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the entire Soviet people, extend wholehearted greetings to you and, through you, to the fraternal Korean people.

The Agreement on Economic and Cultural Cooperation and the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance signed in 1961 between the Soviet Union and Korea, constitute a solid foundation for the development of friendly relations and close cooperation between our two countries and accord with the fundamental interests for the strengthening of the unity of the socialist countries and the further growth of the might of the world socialist system.

The Soviet people deadly rejoice over the fact that in the DPRK the tasks of the Seven-Year Plan for the Development of National Economy of the Country are successfully being fulfilled

These brilliant successes made by the valiant Korean people, which are inseparably connected with the organising and guiding activities of the Korean Workers' Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, and its Central Committee, constitute a great contribution to the common cause of developing the world's socialist system and to the struggle for peace in the Far East and the world.

We wholeheartedly wish you and the entire working people of the DPRK fresh successes in socialist construction and in the struggle for the peaceful unification of the country and the happiness of the entire Korean people.

☆ ☆ ☆

U.S., Stop Machination Against Cambodia!

In an article captioned "Criminal Provocations of U.S. Imperialism Against Cambodian People," Rodong Shinmoon datelined, March 15 notes that the U.S. imperialists are trying to bring Cambodia to her knees for linking up the military bases in Thailand and South Vietnam through Cambodia and turn this country into a base for their attack on the peoples of South Vietnam and Laos from the rear.

The U.S. imperialists are further intensifying provocations by instigating the Ngo Dinh Diem clique of South Vietnam to perpetrate incessant invasion against Cambodia and continuously dispatch agents into this country. The U.S. imperialists are also threatening Cambodia militarily by letting the reactionary circles of Thailand reinforce the military forces in the border area of Cambodia and Thailand and are casting groundless aspersions and slurs upon the Cambodian government.

The article says:

The provocative acts of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges against Cambodia which is committed to neutrality are not only a threat to the security of the Cambodian people but also an outrageous attack on the cause of peace of Indo-China and Southeast Asia.

It is not a fortuitous coincidence that the criminal provocations against Cambodia are being further intensified at a time when the U.S. imperialists are expanding the "undeclared war" in South Vietnam and the civil war in Laos.

Today, the U.S. imperialists are trying hard to draw Cambodia into the aggressive SEATO by deflecting her from the road of neutrality through threat, blackmail, deception and appeasement and convert her into another springboard against the national liberation movement in Southeast Asia.

In conclusion, the article says:

The righteous struggle of the Cambodian people com mands the warm support and encouragement of the peaceloving people of the world, the anti-imperialist, anti-colonial forces of Asia in particular.

U.S. Army Expands Military Bases in South Korea

SEOUL, March 14–The "U.N. Command" in South Korea announced today that it would start from the coming summer the construction of a military airfield in Songjung Ri seven miles west of Kwangju, South Cholla Province, according to South Korean news agency Dongyang Tongshin.

The U.S. Eighth Army in South Korea also declared that it would build two big supply depots this year near Waikwan, North Kyungsang Province. The depots are only part of the military bases the U.S. imperialist aggressive army plans to build with 10 million dollars between 1959 and 1965, the news agency adds.

This is added proof of the desperate efforts of the warlike U.S. imperialists to expand and fortify the military base network in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are attempting to patch up their crumbling colonial rule in South Korea by incessantly staging military exercises, expanding military bases and stepping up war preparations. But, no bellicose frenzy can save them from their doom.

Pak Chung Hi Clique's Farce of "Natinal Construction Corps"

SEOUL, March 15–The Pak Chung Hi clique announced on March 14 that 2,912 youths and middle-aged would be enlisted in the "National Construction Corps" on March 25, it was reported by South Korean news agency Dongyang Tongshin in Seoul.

This is the first recruit under the current year's "National Construction Corps Formation Plan" of the Pak Chung Hi clique They will be dragged out to the projects of road expansion, civil engineering and railway construction–all connected with military purposes.

The military clique are going to use them in building up military potential such as the construction of military roads and expansion of military bases for the execution of the U.S. imperialists' war policy, while making it appear as if they were doing some real construction under the name of the "Five-Year Plan."

It is also the ulterior aim of the U.S. imperialists and the military ruffians to reinforce the reserve strength of the puppet army by giving training to the members of the "National Construction Corps." It is provided for in the "Enforcement Regulations" on the law on setting up the "National Construction Corps" announced on Dec. 18 last year that those who have completed the 18 months term would be placed on the "first reserve lists."

The fascist rogues also attemt to ease, if only a little, the acute financial shortage arising from the "Five-Year Plan for Economic Development" by forcibly employing collective labour on a large scale with the minimum amount of funds. The military hooligans are trying to impose fascist military discipline and hard labour upon the forcibly mobilized South Korean youths and middle-aged on starvation wages.

All this proves that the "National Construction Corps" of the Pak Chung Hi hordes is shackling the South Korean youth and middle-aged to horrible labour.

The "National Construction Corps" is more vicious than the "Patriotic Corps" organised at the time of the Japanese imperialist rule by the Japanese for herding the Korean youth out to forced labour.

Therefore, South Korean people and youth are stubbornly opposing the drafting into the "National Consruction Corps." According to a Haptong Tongshin dispatch from Seoul, 13,000 out of some 64,500 people on the list of the "National Construction Corps" throughout South Korea rejected to report during the term for report set from Jan. 22 to Feb. 5. About 28,200 who were forced to report refused to be drafted into the "National Construction Corps."

Peoples' Struggles Spread in S. Korea

TAEGU, March 19(Ryungnam Ilbo)–70 street cleaners in Taegu, North Kyungsang Province, swarmed to the "City Office" recently and demanded it provide them a means of livelihood.

These street cleaners had barely kept body and seoul together on meagre wages before they were dicharged by the military gangsters of the "City Office."

Peasants and people of other segments also are fighting against the misrule of the military fascists and for the right to existence.

The peasants in North Kyungsang Province are stubbornly opposing the plunder of straw goods by the military clique.

The results of the "purchase of straw goods" in the province at the end of February were no more than two per cent of the plan for all the threat of the military gangsters that they would be fined 10 hwan per straw bag, not delievered before the deadline.

The military rogues tried to rob the peasants of straw bags and other items at a price less than 50 per cent of the production cost in 17 counties of the province.

The peasants in Sungjoo County in the province demanded the "provincial government" of the military clique "carry out the embankment project along the Rakdong River before the rainy season" to prevent the loss of farm land.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges who are keen on pillage do not show least concern about afforestation and water conservancy. The paddy and dry fields in the Ryungnam plains are swept by natural calamities every year. The three villages in Sunnam Myun, Sungjoo County, in the river basin have already 160 hectares out of 300 buried under silt by floods.

Atrocities of Yankees More Rampant In S. Korea

SEOUL, March 19–A recent issue of South Korean paper Sanup-kyungje Shinmoon reported that a U.S. crew member by the name of J. Moseman (transcribed from Korean) on board a U.S. merchant ship which dropped anchor in the Pusan port with surplus goods, committed violence against a South Korean inhabitant and inflicted him a serious wound for no reason at the second wharf of the port.

But these are only a few instances of the atrocities committed recently by American crew members at the Pusan Port.

Four cases of outrages were reported from Kyonggi Province from March 3 to 5.

For instance, a Yankee ran away after stabbing a Korean Li Ki Yong in the face and body on a road in Yangjoo County of the province. Another Yankee soldier belonging to the Seventh Division of the U.S. Army, shot a Korean boy as a shooting target in Saingyun Ri, of the same county.

Academician Paik Nam Woon Denounces "South Korea-Japan Talks"

PYONGYANG, March 13(KCNA)–The united might of the people of North and South Korea will certainly smash the "South Korea-Japan Talks" and thwart the intrigue of the Japanese militarists to invade South Korea again, Member of the Academy of Sciences of the DPRK Paik Nam Woon declares in a statement of March 13.

Mr. Paik Nam Woon

Referring to the "Foreign Minister-level South Korea-Japan Political Talks" held in Tokyo by the Ikeda government and the Pak Chung Hi clique, two stooges of the U.S. imperialists, the academician points out:

They are hurriedly attempting to "completely settle" a number of "outstanding questions" directly concerning the entire Korean people and "normalize" their "relations" as early as possible for "legally" ensuring the reaggression of South Korea by the Japanese imperialists.

The "South Korea-Japan Talks" are a product of the criminal machinations of the U.S. imperialists to hamper the unification of our country, patch up their steadily crumbling colonial rule in South Korea and, furthermore, organize the "Northeast Asia Military Alliance" with Japan as the backbone and strengthen the aggressive system against the Far East and Asia.

Under the deceptive signboard of "South Korea-Japan joint enterprise" or "joint management enterprises" the Japanese monopolies are trying to plunder cheap labour and materials of South Korea..

In their manoeuvring they have gone as far as to dispatch "underground resource inspection groups" and "bonded processing industry inspection groups," to South Korea one after another to obtain data on the South Korean economy and make concrete preparations for the full-scale intrusion of Mitsui and other monopoly tycoons.

Owing to the criminal schemes of the U.S. imperealist aggressors and their lackeys, today South Korea is in danger of being trampled underfoot again by the Japanese imperialists after being converted into a colony of the U.S. imperialists.

The intrigue of the Japanese militarists to invade South Korea again runs counter to the interests and desire of the Japanese people, too. It is quite natural for the Japanese people and broad public circles to raise voices of protest for frustrating the "South Korea-Japan Talks."

By pooling strength with all the people, we scientists will certainly smash the Japanese militarists' reaggression plot, sweep away the traitorous Pak Chung Hi clique and clear South Korea of the U.S. imperialists, the direct organiser and manipulator of all the criminal schemes.

U.S. Imperialists' "Aid"— Tool for Plunder and Aggression

South Korea has been known since the end of the Second World War as one of the biggest recipients of the U.S. "aid."

The office of "U.S. Operation Mission" in South Korea is standing side by side with the building of the "Supreme Council" of the military clique in the heart of Seoul. This organ is controlling every branch of economy in South Korea from compiling budgets to fixing cigarette prices.

The South Korean reality indicates that the "aid" they like to describe as "charity for the prosperity of under-developed countries" is a tool for colonial domination and plunder, and it brings economic ruin contrary to the promise of "prosperity."

The bulk of U.S. "economic aid," to say nothing of direct "military aid," poured into South Korea is spent for maintaining the puppet army–cheap cannon fodder that costs 1/25 of the U.S. army per soldier.

Using the "aid" as a bait, the U.S. imperialists are tightening economic control and stepping up pillage. 74.6 per cent of the "aid" goods forced upon South Korea up to date are flour, cotton, and other surplus agricultural produce, coal, fertilizer, raw materials and consumption goods.

They have been selling consumption goods and raw materials, most of which can be produced in South Korea, at prices 20-30 per cent higher than in world level.

Moreover, on the execuse of "aid" they have shifted to the shoulders of the South Korean people the charges for using land, buildings, city water and so on, totaling over 4,000 million dollars, including the military expenses.

U.S. imperialism is using the "counterpart fund," the sales of "aid" goods, for financing the puppet government and financial organs and directly investing in or loaning for industrial domains. Last year the portion of the "counterpart fund," in the budgetary revenue of the puppet government was 51 per cent, and, in the total loan, to financial organs 31.5 per cent, of which the credit to the "industrial bank" was 57 per cent.

Through such investment and loan the U.S. imperialists have subjected the budget of the puppet government and the business of the banking organs of South Korea to the execution of their aggressive policy. As a result, the financial investment and loan for the civil industry have been almost ignored in South Korea.

U.S. and other foreign commodities hold 80 per cent of the total volume of goods in circulation in South Korea. No wonder, Japanese monthly "Chuo Koron" wrote recently that the U.S. "aid" to South Korea has pursued propaganda effect only and has turned South Korea into a p.x. market by increasinsg consumption more than production.

Through their actual life the South Korean people are well aware of the aggressive nature of the U.S. "aid." The desire for laying the foundation of a national, self-sustaining economy and achieving the unification of the country, rejecting the predatory "aid" of U.S. imperialism, is steadily growing among the South Korean people.

Pak Chung Hi Has New Ally—West Germany

The press representative of the GDR Embassy in the DPRK Gerhardt Reuter, stated recently that the criminal Pak Chung Hi clique has a new ally–West German imperialism, according to a Tass report of March 14.

Gerhardt Reuter made this statement in connection with the arrival in Seoul a week ago of the West German military attache Major Sagner.

The GDR Embassy spokesman stated that Sagner was a liaison man between the Pak Chung Hi clique and War Minister Strauss in exchanging information and in coordinating the aggressive preparations of the militarists in South Korea and West Germany.

Korean Revolution Museum

—Valuable Exhibits Showing National Liberation Struggle on Display— (2)

Oil painting: General Kim Il Sung leading the Communist Youth League. General Kim Il Sung, when he was a student of the Yukmoon Middle School in Kirin, led communist youth league organizations formed at middle schools in the city.

(Continued)

At this juncture, General Kim Il Sung stood in the van of the revolutionary ranks, jacking up the Korean people's national liberation movement onto a higher stage.

When, at the age of 14, he crossed the Yalu River to Manchuria, he was firmly determined at his young age that he would never come back home until the fatherland was liberated from the Japanese imperialist rule.

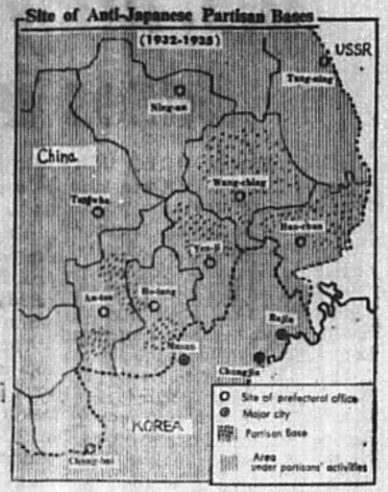
Thanks to the consistent and wise guidance of the General who devoted himself, since his younger days, to revolution and to the liberation of his fatherland, the Korean people could fight through against the Japanese imperialist rule and realize the present fruitful socialist construction.

As valuable documents and relics on the early period of the revolutionary activities of the General are shown to visitors, they are gradually overwhelmed by the joy of creating a new and happy life under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

An oil painting depicting the young General leading the famous meeting at the Puksan Park, and another portraying the same General in the van of young men and students on strikes against the education system aimed at changing Koreans into slaves; a photograph of the cellar at the Yagwang Shrine where the young revolutionist formed an underground council and imbued young men with Marxism-Leninism; a ladder used for going in and out the cellar; and a photograph of the cross-shaped building of the Kirin Prison—all these are equally impressive to spectators.

Also on display are historical documents on the General's activities for organizing the anti-Japanese armed units. Particularly interesting are records and documents showing the General actively engaged, in An-too-sien in 1932, in convincing the revolutionary masses of the necessity of rising in an armed struggle.

The activities of General Kim Il Sung made it possible to form in 1932 at Fa-tsai-tun, An-too-sien, an anti-Japanese partisan unit, which was composed of progressive workers, peasants, youths and students.



For the first time in the history of their country, the Korean people had a revolutionary people's armed unit directed by Communists.

Soon after this anti-Japanese armed unit was formed, the communists, headed by General Kim Il Sung, constructed a partisan base—a liberated area in East Manchuria, in order to protect the people from slaughter and violence by Japanese imperialism, strengthen the revolutionary forces and to develop a revolutionary upsurge throughout the area.

At the base were established party and mass organizations and the revolutionary people's government. The partisan base served as an operation centre for defending the people against violence by the enemy and for putting forward the revolutionary movement among the people in areas controlled by the enemy.

In the fourth show-room are relics illustrating the bitter life of the partisans and masses at the base: various necessaries of life and instruments used at an arsenal to make or repair weapons, and captured enemy's arms. Especially, visitors are deeply moved by a sample of "Yenji-Bomb," which is carefully kept on a display stand.

The anti-Japanese partisans, with their strong desire to wipe out the enemy, made the bombs from scrap iron, without using any special tools. If we take into consideration the conditions under which they had to work, this is a miraculous work.

Documents and relics showing the organizational conditions of the party, political institutions and mass organizations, particulary, the formation and activity of the revolutionary people's government—these are on display in the fifth show-room.

Fa-tsai-tun, a place where was formed the anti-Japanese partisan unit in 1932

A hut at An-too where General Kim Il Sung organized his armed unit

The revolutionary people's government, formed in 1933 at the partisan base, ensured the people freedoms and democratic rights, and enforced a series of social and economic reforms.

Through these historical documents and relics, visitors can understand well that the original form of the present social and administrative system was already established in the partisan base.

At a corner of the show-room is a log-cabin, which was in a dense forest near Yulang Village, Ho-lung-sien. Thesmall cabin was used by the sien (prefectural) committee of the party, and it was also used as a communication liaison office of the district government in the partisan base.

The dilapidated log-cabin with rotten walls, which had been exposed to wind and snow in the thick virgin forest for scores of years, is an impressive illustration of the severe struggles led by the anti-Japanese partisans for freedom and for the liberation of the fatherland.

Also of great interest to visitors are documents on the arduous struggles of the partisans and the masses at the base, who defended, at the cost of their own lives, the partisan base against desperate attacks by the enemy.

(To be continued)

Oil painting: "We must arm ourselves." (above)
Kirin Prison where General Kim Il Sung was put at his middle school days. (below)

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